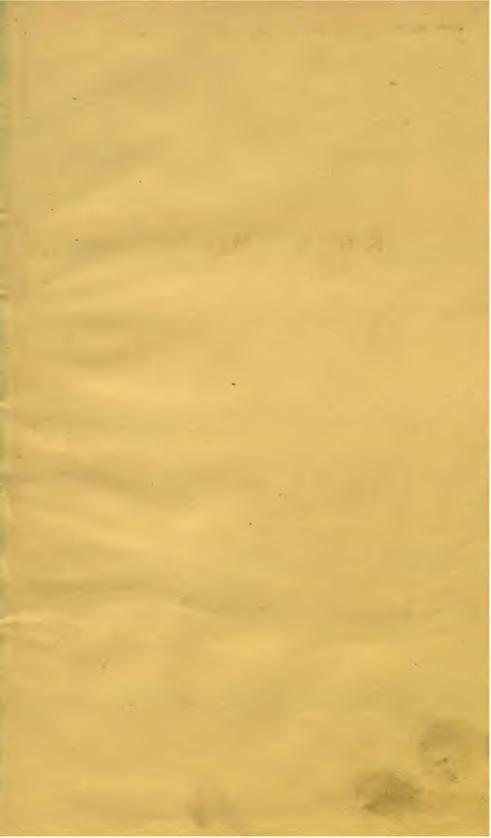
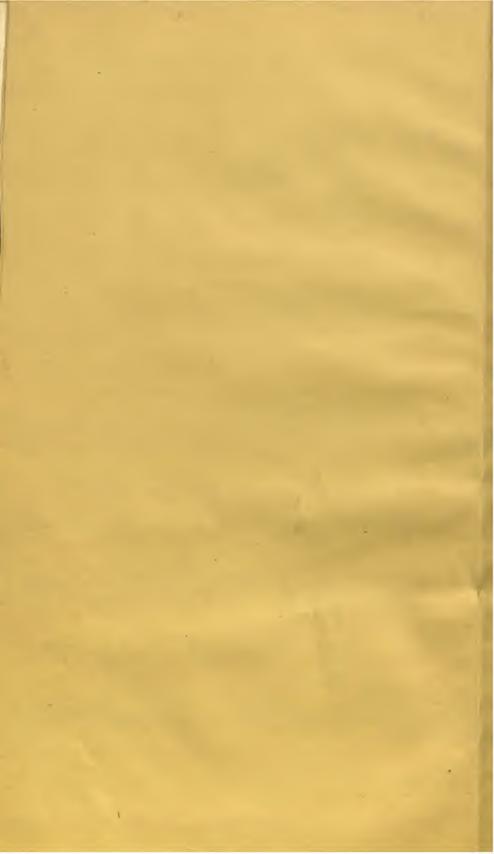
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A List of Kharosthi Inscriptions.

By N. G. MAJUMDAR.

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A List of Kharosthi Inscriptions.

By N. G. MAJUMDAR.

PREFACE.

The following List of Kharosthi Inscriptions was originally intended to form part of a thesis, submitted in 1922, for the Premchand Roychand Studentship of the Calcutta University. About the beginning of the current year I had an opportunity of studying most of the inscriptions in detail, being deputed by the University to visit the Museums at Lahore, Taxila and Peshāwar. This fresh study, which was made possible for me by the late lamented Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, has now enabled me to present the list in a revised and more comprehensive Twelve years ago Professor Lüders published a systematic and up to date list of Brahmi inscriptions (Appendix to Epigraphia Indica, Vol. X). An attempt is now made to place before scholars a similar list of Kharosthi inscriptions to facilitate research work. The list is to be regarded as preliminary to a detailed edition of the inscriptions in a corpus form, a task on which a renowned Norwegian scholar, Professor Sten Konow, is at present engaged.

As regards the method and plan adopted in this list a few words are I think necessary by way of explanation. I have included in it, as far as possible, all Kharosthi inscriptions that have so far been noticed or published by scholars. There are however a few which are noticed here for the first time. I have purposely excluded from the list Sir Aurel Stein's Kharosthi documents from Central Asia. There are many Gandhara sculptures, e.g., the one from Kharkai (Cunningham, Arch. Surv.

Rep., Vol. V. pp. 54, 63 and Plates XII-XIII), bearing single, or only two or three Kharosthi letters. No cognizance has been taken by me of such letters as they are not sufficient to be regarded as inscriptions. The Kharosthi inscriptions on coins, gems, rings and seals also do not come within the range of my present list as they require to be treated on an altogether different plan. The epigraphs are arranged alphabetically according to the names of find-spots. The mention of an inscription, when that happens to be noticed or published already, is followed by a list of the principal bibliographical references, which are given in a chronological order. Dated portions of a record, when there is a date, are quoted separately after bibliographic entries. Next comes a summary of the text. I have however considered it useless to give abstracts of Aśoka's Shāhābāzgarhi and Manschra edicts, because, they represent only variants of a text, principally known from its other recensions.

My thanks are due to Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology in India, for giving me facility in carrying on investigation in the Museums containing Kharosthi inscriptions. I am also indebted to Mr. H. Hargreaves and Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Superintendents, Archæological Survey, as well as to their Assistants, for the kind help and guidance I received in their own respective spheres. I also take this opportunity to express my debt of gratitude to my former teacher, Professor D. R. Bhandarkar, who has kindly gone through the whole of this manuscript and offered

me a number of valuable suggestions.

N. G. MAJUMDAR.

Senate House, Calcutta University. June 24th, 1924.

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS.

Ārā! (now Lahore Museum, no. I, 133) inscription of the the year 41 of Kaniska.

1908 Text and translation, Banerji, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXXVII,

p. 58 and pl.

1909 Correction, Lüders, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1909, p. 652.

1910 Vogel, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1910, p. 1314.

1912 Text and translation, Lüders, Sitz Kön. Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., p. 824.

(English translation), Nariman, Ind. Ant., 1913, 1913 Do.

p. 132.2

1913 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 967.

1914 Smith, Early History of India, 3rd ed., p. 255, n. 1.

1914 Konow, Zeits. d. Deutsch. Morg. Gess., Bd. 68, p. 97.

1916 Text and translation, Konow, Sitz. Kön. Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., p. 787.

1920 Text and translation, Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV,

p. 130 and pl.

Date: Ll. 1-3.-Maharajasa rajatirajasa devaputrasa [Ka] isarasa 3 Va - spa 4-putrasa Kaniskasa sambatsarae ekacapar[i][sai] sain 20-20-1 Jethasa masasa di [20-4-1.] A well (kupa) is excavated (khada) by Dasafota, son of Posapuri; and the religious gift (dhamadana) of one Lakh (la 1).

Bedadi 6 (Dist. Hāzārā) copper ladle inscription.6

1924 Text and translation, N. G. Majumdar, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., N.S., Vol. XIX, p. 345 and pl. 14. Gift (dana) by Samgharaksita (Samgharachita) to

5 This reading is according to Lüders and Konow. An examination of the stone, which I undertook in February 1924, left no doubt as to the reading of the last four letters, isarasa; but the first letter could not be clearly read. The reading given above may therefore be adopted for the present as no better one is forthcoming. It is after all not impossible for Kaniska to have adopted a Roman Imperial title 'Kaisar.

The second letter has been read si by Banerji and jhi by Lüders; but it does not appear to be either of the two. The sign, which does not occur elsewhere, perhaps represents a conjunct with d as the second

member.

Library.

⁵ It is in Mänsehrä Tahsil, Dist. Häzärä, on the river Siran, some 12 miles by road to the north-north-west of Mansehra and circ. 3 miles south of the large village of Shankiari.' Stein, Arch. Rep. N.W.F. and Baluchistan, 1904-5, p. 18.

6 The object is with Mr. T. B. Copeland, M.A., I.C.S., Deputy Com-

missioner of Hāzārā.

¹ A stream (nallah) about 2 miles due East of Chah Bāgh Nilāb of maps, on the Indus, about 10 miles South-south-west from Attock. See Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 97, n. 2.

² See also Literary History of Sans. Litt., App. VI. p. 245.

Rep., Vol. V, pp. 54, 63 and Plates XII-XIII), bearing single, or only two or three Kharosthi letters. No cognizance has been taken by me of such letters as they are not sufficient to be regarded as inscriptions. The Kharosthi inscriptions on coins, gems, rings and seals also do not come within the range of my present list as they require to be treated on an altogether different plan. The epigraphs are arranged alphabetically according to the names of find-spots. The mention of an inscription, when that happens to be noticed or published already, is followed by a list of the principal bibliographical references, which are given in a chronological order. Dated portions of a record, when there is a date, are quoted separately after bibliographic entries. Next comes a summary of the text. I have however considered it useless to give abstracts of Aśoka's Shāhābāzgarhi and Mansehra edicts, because, they represent only variants of a text, principally known from its other recensions.

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See also Literary History of Sans. Litt., App. VI, p. 245.

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⁶ It is in Mänsehrä Tahsil, Dist. Häzärä, on the river Siran, 'some 12 miles by road to the north-north-west of Mansehra and circ. 3 miles south of the large village of Shankiari ' Stein, Arch. Rep. N. W. F. and Baluchistan, 1904 5, p. 18.

Kāśyapīyas (Kasyavia), at the Congregation of Four Quarters (samgha cadudisa), in Urasa Kingdom (Urasaraja).

Bimaran (near Jalalabad, Afghanistan, now British

Museum) vase inscriptions.2

1834 Lithograph, J. Prinsep, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. III pl. XXII.

1841 Masson, Wilson's Ariana Antiqua, p. 70.

1841 Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, p. 259.

1844 H. T. Prinsep, Note on the Historical Results deducible

from Recent Discoveries in Afghanistan, pl. XV. 1844 Burnouf, Introduction à l'histoire du Buddhisme Indien. 1st. ed., p. 348, n. 2 (=1876 Do. 2nd. ed., pp. 310-11,

1847 Text and translation, J. Bird, Historical Researches on the Origin and Principles of the Bauddha and Jaina Religions, p. 63.

1854 Text and translation, Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc.

Beng., Vol. XXIII, p. 707.

1858 E. Thomas, Prinsep's Essays on Indian Antiquities. Vol. I, p. 105 and pl. VI (same as H. T. Prinsep, loc. cit., pl. XV).

1863 Text and translation, Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc.

Vol. XX, p. 241.

1890 Senart, Jour. As., sér. 8, tome XV. p. 133. 1894 Senart, Jour. As., sér. 9, tome IV, p. 514.

1921 Text and translation, Pargiter, Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI,

p. 97 and pl. A .- On the lid. - Gift (danamuha) 3 of Sivaraksita (Sivarachita), son of Mumjanamda, together with the corporeal relics (sarira) of the Lord (bhagavata), i.e., the Buddha.

B.-Round the vase.-Gift (danamuha) of Sivaraksita (Sivarachita), son of Mumjava(na)da, together with the corporeal relics (sarira) of the Lord (bhagavata), i.e., the Buddha, in honour of all Buddhas.

Chārsadda 4 (Dist. Peshāwar, now Peshāwar Museum,

no. 414) earthen jar inscription.

apartment within the Stūpa the inscriptions must be assigned to his reign. See Wilson's Ariana Antiqua, pp. 53, 330, and Smith, Catalogue of Coins in the Ind. Mus., Vol. I., p. 52, n. 1, and Fine Art in India and

Ceylon, p. 356. 3 I. E. dana-mukha. Cf. lihati for likhati in Central Asian Kharosthi

The vase was found along with a gold reliquary which is also in the British Museum. See Smith, Fine Art in India and Ceylon, Pl. LXXIV, fig. B. For its description see ibid., p. 356 and n. 2. Arian. Ant., p. 53. pl. III, and Foucher, L'Art Greco-Bouddhique du Gandhāra, Vol. I, p. 51, fig. 7, etc.

2 As coins of Azes II were found inclosed along with the vase in an

This and the two following are from Palatu Dheri, Charsadda.

1904 Text, Marshall and Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1902-3, p. 163 and fig. 15 A, and p. 164 and n. 1.

1904 Vogel, Ann. Prog. Rep. Arch. Surv., Panjab and U.P. Circle, 1903-4, pp. 6-7.

1906 Text and translation, Lüders, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 289.

Gift (danamukha) of to the monks (samana) of the Community (saingha) of Four Quarters (catudisa).

Chārsadda (now Peshāwar Museum, no. 413) earthen jar inscription.

1904 Text, Marshall and Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1902-3, p. 163 and fig. 15 B, and p. 164 and n. 1.

1904 Vogel, Ann. Prog. Rep. Arch. Surv., Panjab and U.P. Circle, 1903-4, pp. 6-7.

1906 Text and translation, Lüders, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 289

Gift (danamukha) to the monks (samana) of the Community (saingha) of Four Quarters (catudisa).

6. Chārsadda (now Peshāwar Museum1) earthen jar 1 inscription

1904 Text, Marshall and Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1902-3, p. 163 and fig. 15 C, and p. 164 and n. 1.

1904 Vogel, Ann. Prog. Rep. Arch. Surv., Panjab and U.P. Circle, 1903.4, pp. 6-7.

1906 Text and translation, Lüders, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 291.

Gift (danamukha) of Yaśovata.

Chārsadda 8 (now Peshāwar Museum, no. 626) pedestal inscription.

1904 Text and translation, Marshall and Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1902-3, p. 167 and fig. 16.

1909 Fleet, Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. 11, p. 5, n. 1. Gift (danamukha) of Damaged.

8. Chārsadda 6 pedestal inscription. 6

1904 Text and translation, Marshall and Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1902-3, p. 176 and fig. 23.

1906 Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 245, no. 14.

The place is 20 miles N.E. of Peshawar, on the left bank of the Swat

1 It bears no number. This jar is kept along with nos 4 and 5 (P. M. 413 and 414) in Case G in the Upper Gallery of the Museum.

In Case G of the Peshawar Museum there is a fourth earthen jar from Charsadda. It also probably bore originally a Kharosthi inscription of which faint traces still remain.

From Palatu Dheri, Charsadda.
 Read: ..[da]sa danamukhe. I cannot read Gadasa as proposed by Marshall and Vogel.

From Ghaz Dheri, Charsadda

It was reported to have been in the Peshawar Museum where it cannot be traced at present.

Fragment. Seems to record a gift in the district (visaa) of Puskala (Pukhala), i.e., Puskalāvatī

Dewai | (Dist Peshawar, now Lahore Museum, no. 1, 44) inscription of the year 200.

1894 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., sér , 9, tome

IV, p. 510 and pl. V, no. 34. Date: Li. 1-2.—Sam 1-1-100 Vešakhaso masasa divase athame 4-4.

Gift of a naga-chatra (?)

10. Fatchjang ! (Dist. Rawalpindi, now Lahore Museum.

no. 1. 3) inscription of the year 68.
1890 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., ser. 8, tome
XV, p. 1:0 and pl. opposite p. 138, no. 2

1891 Cunningham, Coins of Anc. Ind., p. 37.
1892 Smith, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. LXI, part 1, p. 58.
1893 Smith, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. LXII, part 1, p. 84.

1904 Boyer, Jour. As., sér. 10, tome III. p. 465.

Date: Sam 20-20-20 4-4 Prothavatasa masasa divase sodase 10-4-1-1.

Gift (danamukha) of Sahaya, daughter (dhitira) of

Dava.

Hashtnagar i (Shahr i-napursan, near Rajur, Dist. Peshawar, now Labore Museum no. 1194) pedestal inscription.

1896 Text and translation, Bühler, Ans. Kais. Ak. d. Wiss., Wien, Phil Hist. Cl., Vol. XXXIII, p. 64 and pl. 1896 Text and translation, Bühler, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXV.

p. 311.

1904 Vogel, Ann. Prog. Rep., Arch. Surv., Panjab and U.P. Circle, 1903-4, pp. 6-7, no. 1.

1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 244, and pl. LXVII, fig. 1, pl. LXX, fig. 4 and pp. 249-60.

1915 Hargreaves, Foucher's Notes on Anc. Geog. of Gandhara

(Trans.), p. 15, n. 1.

Gift (danamukha) of the monk (samana) Samghamitra, for the gift of health (aroga-duchina) to Buddhavarman (Budhoruma).

Hashtnagar (Palatu Dheri, near Rajar, now British

Museum) pedestal inscription of the year 384.

* The stone is broken into two pieces. The inscription however

Mahaban Range, Dist. Peshawar. For a description of Dewsi and Stein, Arch. Rep. N.W.F. and Balunkietan, 1904-5, p. 32.

² Reading extremely doubtful. § Same as Chësa, noticed by Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., vol. XIV, pp. 2425, now a station on the Rawalpindi-Kohat Railway, 21 miles S. W. of Goles Junction.

is intact, I It is 18 miles N.E. from Peshawar. The pedestal is better known as the 'Charadda pedestal.'

- 1889 Cunningham's text, V. A. Smith, Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII p. 257 and facs. and pl. X.
- 1889 Smith, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. LVIII, part 1, p. 144
- 1890 Senart, Jour. As., sér. 8, tome XV, p. 124.
- 1891 Correction, Bühler, Ind. Ant., Vol. XX, p. 394.
- 1891 Cunningham, Coins of Anc. Ind., p. 37.
- 1892 Smith, Jour. As Soc. Beng., Vol. LXI, part 1, p. 54.
- 1892 Smith, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXI, p. 166.
- 1893 Smith, Jour, As. Soc. Beng., Vol. LXII, part 1, p. 85. 1898 Burgess, Jour. Ind. Art Indust., April, 1898, p. 28, pl. V.
- 1899 Senart, Jour. As., ser. 9, tome XIII, p. 530.
- 1900 Rapson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1900, p. 389.
- 1900 Correction, Bergny, Jaur. Roy. As Soc., 1900, p. 414.
- 1900 Burgess, Jour. Ind. Art Indust., Jany., 1900, p. 89.
- 1903 Smith, Jour. Roy. As. Sec., 1903, p. 42, p. 2
- 1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 250.
- 1913 Waddell, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, pp. 949, 950.
- 1914 Smith, Early History of India, 3rd ed., pl. opposite p. 266.
- Date: Sain 1-1-1-100 20-20-20-20 4 Prothavadam masasa divasammi pameami 1-1.
 - Records only the date.
- Hidda (near Jālālābād, Afghanistan, now lost) carthen
 - far inscription of the year 28. 1841 Masson, Wilson's Ariana Antiqua, pp. 60, 111, 113, and
 - 258 (with an eye-copy opposite p. 262). [144, no. 2. 1863 Cunningham, Jour As. Soc Beng., Vol. XXXIII, p.
 - 1863 Mitra, Jour. As. Soc Beng., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 152-53.

 - 1863 Dowson, Jour Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 230. 1915 Text and translation, F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1915, p. 91 and pls I-II.
 - 1917 Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 136, no. 17.
 - Date: L.I. Sambatsaras athavimsatihi 20-4-4 mase Apelas sastehi dasahim 10.4

A relic (sarira) of the Bodhisattva (Badhosyeta) is enshrined (pratisthapita) in the Stupa (thuva) called Rajavat (Rajavainta) by the overseer (navakarmia) Sainghamitra (Saghammitra), for the provision of Nirvana (nirvana-subhara) of all creatures as a result of morit (kuśala-mula), the principal share (agra-pracamsa) of which falls to the king (raja).

Jāmālgarhi (Dist. Peshāwar, now Peshāwar Museum, no. 23) inscription of the year 359.

A village about 5 miles to the south of Jalalabad

The name of the month is Apellaios. It is a large village, 9 miles to the north of Mardan. See Ann. Kep. Arch. Surv. Pront. Circ., 1915-16, p. 34.

1921 Hargreaves, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1920-21, pp. 5-6 and p. 21, no. 42,

1924 Konow, Acta Orientalia, Vol. III, p. 70 and n. 1

Date: L. 1.—Sam 1-1-1-100 20-20-10 4-1-1 48. palaxa padhamanimi.

A 'fewel' (radna), i.e., an image of the Buddha, is established (prathavida) by the lay-hearer (savaa) Podaka (1), along with his friends (suhua), the Odiliakas

Jamalgarhi inscription.

1875 Text and translation, Cunningham, Arch Surv. Rep.,

Vol. V, p. 63.

1889 Smith, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. LVIII, part 1, p. 142. 1906 Text, Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 244. no. I and p. 248.

A pilaster (thuna) by Buddhayarman (Budhayaruma).

Jamalgarhi inscription.

1875 Text and translation, Conningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, pp. 63-64 and p. 49, n. 1.

1889 Smith, Jour. As., Soc. Beng., Vol. LVIII, part 1, p. 142 1890 Senart, Jour. As., sér. 8, tome XV, p. 132.

1892 Smith, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. LXI, part I, p. 56 1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv.,

1903-4, p. 244, no. 2 and p. 248. A fruitful (saphaa) gift (danamukha) for 'gift of Saphā'

according to Konow.]

Jamalgarhi (?) inscription.

Gift (danamukha) of the monk (bhichu) Buddharaksita (Budharachita).

Jamalgarhi (now Peshawar Museum) inscription on a stone lamp. *

1921 Hargreaves, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1920-21, pp. 5-6 and p. 27, no. 228.

Fragment, A few letters only.

This and the one following were reported to have been in the indian Museum, Calcutta, where they are not traceable now.

4 Lying in a store-room on the upper storey of the Peshawar Muse-

um- Accession no. 01874.

¹ The above is according to my interpretation. The inscription will be edited by me in the Epigraphia Indica. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni read the name of the month as Ispaila and Konow suspects that ' the month is Apellaice' and not Asvayuja (Act. Or., Vol. III, p. 70. n. I). But there are no proper grounds for this suspicion. The reading which is given above is based on photographs and estampages kindly supplied by Mr. Hargrenves, as well as on a personal inspection of the original stone.

³ I am not sure about the find-spot and place of deposit of this record. I read it from two ink impressions kindly shown to me by Mr. Wasi-ud-din of the office of the Archeological Survey, Frontier Circle. He informs me that it is from Jamaigarhi and lies at present in the Peshawar Museum, where, however, it was not traceable during my stay at Peshawar.

Jämälgarhi (now Peshäwar Museum) pavement slab inscription.

1912 Stein, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1911-12,

Three fragments. Not read.

Jāmālgarhi (now Peshāwar Museum, no 501) pedestal inscription

1910 Spooner, Handbook to the Sculptures in the Peshawar

Museum, p. 60.

1912 Stein, Ann. Rep. Arch. Sure., Front, Circ., 1911-12.

p. v. Gift (danumukha) 'in honour of all beings' as fee (dachini).

21. Kala Sang (Khudukhels Territory, N.W.F., now Lahore

Museum, no. I, 59) inscription, 1

1894 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., ser. 9, tome IV.

p 516 and pl. V. no. 36.

Fragment. A well (kua) by Pipalakhaa for the Rajfuka (tajua) Sava-.

Kaldarra i (near Dargai, N.W.F., now Lahore Museum,

no. I, 77) inscription of the year 113.

1896 Text and translation, Bühler, Wien. Zeite, Kund. Mory., Vol. X, p. 55 and p. 327.

1896 Bühler, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXV, p. 141.

1899 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., set. 9, tome XIII, p. 533 and pl.

1900 Burgess, Jour. Ind. Art and Indust., 1900, p. 89.

1903 Smith, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1903, p. 41, 5

1907 Correction, F. W. Thomas, Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 147 ('Additional Notes,' no. 2).

1908 Text and translation, Banerji, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXXVII. p. 66 and pl.

1909 Lilders, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1909, p. 652.

Date: L. 3.-Vasa 1-100 10-1-1-1 Śravanasa 20.

A tank (pukarani) is excavated (karavita) by Theodoro-(Thaidora), " son of Dati.

Lying in a store-room on the upper storey of the Museum Accession no. 01873. The slab contains a number of holes, which were intended, as Mr. Hargreaves rightly suggests, to hold offerings of coins, a custom that continues even to the present day. A pavement slab, with a copper coin of Vasudava in one of its holes, has actually been found at Jamalgarhi.

Found near Cherorai on Mahaban Mt.

M. Senart reads: Yavana pipalakhanna bhuho eduka surana. I rend: -yalana Pipalakhaana kun lajua-Sara, sa.

Or Kaldara Nadi, near Malakand Pass on the way to Chitral. 4 Smith's mention that it contains reference to a Kusan king is evidently a mistake.

[#] Cf. no. 85.

 Kanhiara ¹ (Dist. Kangra, Punjab) rock inscription.
 1854 Text and translation, Bayley, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXIII, p. 57 and pl. 1.

1855 Weber, Zeus. d. Deutsch. Morg. Gess., Bd 1X, p. 630.
1858 E Thomas, Prinsep's Essays on Indian Antiquities.

Vol. I, p. 159 and pl. 1X.

1863 Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 254 and pl. IX.

1875 Text and translation, Cunningham, Arch Sure, Rep.,

Vol. V, p. 175 and pl. XLII. [and pl. 1902 Text and translation, Vogel, Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 116

The grove or monastery (arama) of Krsnayasas (Krisamyasa)

24. Karnal (Punjab, now Lahore Museum, no. I, 89) inscrip-

tion.

Fragment. Records probably the excavation of a tank (pukara). Begins with the word sidhi (siddhi) i.e., 'Perfection.'

 Khalatse (Western Tibet) rock inscription of the year 187.

1907 A. H. Francke, A History of Western Tibet, p. 36.

1911 Marshall, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1911, p. 143.

1914 A. H. Francke, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1909-10, p. 104 and n 1.

1916 Date read by Rapson, A. H. Francke's Antiquities of Indian Tibet, p. 94 and n. 1.

Date: L. 1.—Sam 1-100 20-20-20-20 4-3.

Nothing beyond the date has been clearly read. Probably mentions a mahārā ja (maharaja).

26. Kurram Valley (N.W.F.) relic casket inscription. 5

1918 Aiyar, Ann Rep Arch. Surv., Front. Circ.,

1917-18, p. 2.

Establishes (patithavedi) a corporeal relic (sarira) of the Lord (bhagavta) Sakyamuni (Sakyamuni) and further mentions that (the casket) belongs to the preceptors (acaryas) of the Sarvāstivādin (sarvastivadi) school.

27. Lahore Museum (no 25) inscription on the broken

halo of a Buddha image.

2 The rock contains also a Brahmi version of the same inscrip-

tion. See Lüders, List of Brühml Insers., no. 8.

The place is 50 miles below Leh in Ladakh. The inscription is in situ at Khalatsu.

* The reading has been checked from a photograph (Frontier Circle,

1909-10, no. 187).

A village 12 miles to the north of Kangra.—Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V. p. 176.

b It is incised on a Stope-shaped copper reliquary in the possession of a Pathan, at Landi, 2 miles from Poshawar. There are photographs of it in the Frontier Circle Office (Photo, nos. 1685-1689). No text has yet been published.
b Provenance not known.

1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 244, no. 3, p. 249 and pl. LXVI, fig. 2.

Fragment (Gift) of Bosavaruma.

Lahore Museum (no. 206) inscription on Buddha's writing board.

1904 Text and translation, Boyer, Bull. Ec. Fran. Ex.

Orient, Vol. IV, p. 685.

1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv. 1903-4, p. 244, no. 4, p. 246 and pl. LXVI, no 1. Five letters (-a-pa-ra na ta) only. 1

Labore Museum (L. M. 679) pedestal inscription.

1898 Burgess, Jour. Ind. Art and Indust., Vol. VIII, no. 62 (April 1898), pl XIII, 4.

1906 Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 244, no. 5.

Letters effaced.

30. Loriyan Tangai (now Indian Museum, no. 4995) pedestal inscription.

1906 Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 245, no. 11, pl. LXX, 7 and p. 254.

Gift (danamukha) of Amohaka.

Loriyan Tangai (now Indian Museum, no 5095) pedestal inscription.

1906 Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 245, no. 10

and p. 254 and pl. LXX, 6. 1011 Text and translation, Bloch, Suppl. Cat. Arch. Coll. Ind. Mus., p. 34

Gift (danamukha) of Sihamitra and Sahilaa

Loriyan Tangai (now Indian Museum, no. 4871) pedestal inscription. 1900 Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 245, no. 9.

and p. 253 and pl. LXX, 8.

1911 Bloch, Supp. Cat. Arch. Coll. Ind. Mus., p. 33.

Gift (danamukha) of Buddhamitra (Budhamitra) and Buddharaksita (Budharachida).

Loriyan Tangai (now Indian Museum, no. 4901) pedestal inscription of the year 318.

1896 Hornie's text and translation, A Caddy's Report to the Government of Bengal, * pp. 10-11

1898 Hernle, Proc. As. Soc. Beng., 1898, p. 60.

1899 Text and translation, Senart Jour. As., ser. 9, tome XIII, p. 528 and pl.

1900 Burgess, Jour. Ind. Art and Indust., Vol. VIII, no. 69, p. 89.

1900 Rapson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1900, p. 389.

[[]no. 56. Provenance not known. They have been taken as standing for sa-parana kita. Cf. below

It is on the northern slope of Shahkot Pass, Swat Valley, N.W.F. It is dated "Chakdara, the 13th May, Mansahara, the 18th July, 1806.

1903 Smith, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1903, p. 14, no. 74.

1905 Vogel, Ann. Prog. Rep. Arch. Surv., Panjab and U.P. Circle, 1904-5, pp. 20-21, no. 196. 1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv.,

1903-4, p. 245, no. 8, p. 251 and p. 253 and pl. LXX, 5.

1911 Text and translation, Bloch, Suppl Cat. Arch. Coll Ind. Mus., p. 35.

1922 Text and translation, N. G. Majumdar, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., N.S. Vol. XVIII. p. 63 and pl. IV.

1922 Foucher, L'art Greco-Bouddhique du Gandhara, Vol. II. part 11, p. 490.

Date: L. 1.—Sa 1—1—1—100 10—4—4 Prothavadasa di 20 4—1—1—1.

Gift (danamukha) of Buddhaghosa (Budhaghosa) (and) Samghavarmman (Saghoruma).

34. Mahaban Mt. Banj, N.W.F., now Lahore Museum, no. 1. 42) inscription of the year 102 "

1894 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., ser. 9, tome IV. p. 513 and pl. V, no. 35.

1922 Text and translation, N. G. Majumdar, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., N.S., Vol XVIII, p. 65 and pl. V.

Date: L. 3. - Samvatsaraye 1-100 1-1.

Gift (danamukha) of a well (kua) by Vajra (Vayira), son of Markandaka (Makadaka).2

35. Maira ('nearly off the Salt Range ', N.W.F., now Lahore Museum, no. I, 109) well inscription of the year 58.

1875 Text, Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V. p. 94 and pl. XXVIII (A, B, C, D).

Date: Sain 20-20-10 4-4 Cetrasa 4 4

Four fragments. Damaged. Letters effaced. Records probably the exacavation of a well.

Found in situ at the foot of a wall, satrance to an old fort on

Mt. Banj.

- . This is the reading of Cunningham who found the inscription at its original site (1872-1873). It was unisequently removed to the Labore Museum and it seems that it has been considerably damaged

For a detailed description of Mahaban see Stein, Arch. Surv. Rep., N.W.F. and Raluckistan, 1904-5, p. 19 ff. The mountain is on the Indus about 70 miles E.N.E. from Peshawar (Smith Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 739).

The inscription reads as follows: (L. 1) dayamukho (L. 2) Makadaka-puirasa Vayira(sa).... (L. 3) sainvatiarays 1-100 1-1 kuo. In 1894 M. Senart read the last word of line 3 as bhu-he and offered a rather fanciful interpretation; in 1922 I corrected it as blue t=bhētah), i.e., finished. Professor Sten Konow however suggested to me in a letter that the proper reading in his opinion would be two (=kvpah). The slightly damaged portion after Vayire I restored formerly as -an thuro on the basis of inked estampages that were at my disposal. This also Professor Konow did not accept. Again he would prefer taking line I as continuation of line 3. After a careful examination of the original stone it now appears to me that too much credence was placed on estumpages and that Prof. Konow's interpretation can alone be regarded as correct.

Māṇikiālā (Dist. Rawalpindi, now Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris) inscription of the year 18 of Kanişka.

1834 Lithograph, J. Prinsep, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. III,

p. 563 and pl. XXXIII, no. 5.

1844 H. T. Prinsep, Note on the Historical Results deducible from Recent discoveries in Afghanistan, pl. "Arian inscription from Manikiala Tope."

1854 Text, Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXIII.

p. 703.

1924.1

1863 Text, Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 250 and pl.

1863 Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc Beng., Vol. XXXIII. p. 144, no. 1.

1871 Conningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. II, p. 160 and pl. LXIII.

1896 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., ser. 9, tome VII, p. 1 and pls.

1909 Text and translation, Lüders. Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1909, p. 645.

1913 Lüders, Sitz. Kön Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., 1913, pp. 421-423.

1914 Text and translation, Pargiter, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 641.

1914 Konow, Zeits. d. Deutsch. Mory. Gess., Bd. 68, p. 98.
1914 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 373 and pl. opposite p. 378, and p. 1003.

1914 Staël-Holstein, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 757.

1916 Konow, Sitz. Kön. Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., 1916, p. 795 and p. 798, n. 4.

1922 Correction, N. G. Majumdar, Jour. As. Soc. Beng.,

N.S. Vol. XVIII, p. 67.

Date: Ll. 2·3.—Sain 10-4-4 etra purvae maharajasa Kaneskasa. L. 13.— Kartiyasa majha-divase 20.

Not yet clearly interpreted. Seems to record some meritorious work by the Satrap (Chairapa) of Vespasi (Viśvasi), named Horamurta, in his own (apanaga) monastery (vihara). Mentions also the following names: Khujacia of Vespasi, Buritra, the Superintendent of Monastery (vihara-karafaa), Lala, the Commander-in-

since he noticed it. The text is now impossible to reators; but sufficient traces of a date remain which seem to justify his reading of the figure as 58.

Now a station on the North-Western Bailway, 16 miles S.E.

of Rawalpindi.

f Cf. three Mathura inscriptions (Linders "Add. & Corr." Nos. 127, 128, 141) recording the gift of a Visvasika Valramihira and his son Horamurundata(!). For the name Horamurua see Lüdera, Sitz. Kön. Ak. d. Wiss., 1913, p. 421 and Konow, Zeitz, d. Deuts. Morg. Geor., Bd. 68 (1914), p. 98. Lüders takes visrasika as an official designation.

chief (dadanayaga), of the Gusana (Kusāna) family, and Syarabudhi and Samdhabudhila, two brothers.

Mānikiālā (now British Museum) inscription on a bronze eneket.

1834 Lithograph, J. Prinsep, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. p. 331. III, pl. XXII, no. 20 opposite p. 318

1834 Letter of Masson, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. III, 1844 H. T. Prinsep, Note on the Historical Results deducible from Recent discoveries in Alghanistan, pl. XV, 20, u-b.

1845 Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XIV, part 1,

p. 432. 1854 Text and translation, Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXIII, p. 699, pl. XXXV, fig. 24

1858 J. Prinsep's Essays on Ind. Ant., Vol. I, p. 96 and pl. VI. 20, a-b.4

1858 E. Thomas, Prinsep's Essays on Ind. Aut., Vol. 1,

pp. 98-99. 1863 Text and translation, Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 246.

1873 Cunningham, Arch. Surr. Rep., Vol. II. pp. 161-162 and pl. LXIII, no. 1.

1913-14 Text and translation, Pargiter, Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, pp. 299-300 and pl.

1916 Correction, Konow, Sitz. Kon. Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss, 1916, p. 798.

1921 Correction, Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 287, n. 3. Gift (danamukha) of the Satrap (Chatrapa) of Kavisi (Kāpiši), son of the Satrap (Chatrapa) Granafaka.

Mānikiālā (now British Museum) inscription on a silver plate.

1834 Lithograph, J. Prinsep, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. III, pl. XXII, no. 26 and p. 319.

1844 H. T. Prinsep. Note on the Historical Results deducible from Recent Discoveries in Afghanistan, pl. XV, 26.

1845 Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XIV, part 1, p. 431.

Text and translation, Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXIII, p. 701.

1854 Cunningham, Bhila Topes, p. 12.

1858 E. Thomas, Prinsep's Essays on Ind. Ant. Vol. 1, p. 103 and pl. V1, 26 (same as in H. T. Prinsep's Note.) 1863 Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, pp. 246-248.

1871 Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. 11. p. 160 and pl. LXIII, no. 1.

For the correct form of the name of. A. von Stall-Holstein, Sit: Kôn Ak. d Wiss., 1914, p. 943 and Jour. Ray. As. Soc., 1914, pp. 79 and 754; Ficet. Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 368; Allan, ibid., p. 403, and Konow, Zeits. d Deutsch. Marg. Gess., 1914, p. 95.

Same as H. T. Prinsep, Nate etc. (1844), pl. XV. 20, a-b.

- 1913-14 Text and translation, Pargiter, Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 301 and pl. (B) opposite p. 299. [n. 3.
- 1916 Konow, Sitz. Kön. Preuss, Ak. d. Wiss., 1916, p. 798. Gomana, a Superintendent (Karapaka).
- 30. Mänsehrä (Hazāra Dist.) Rock Edicts of Aśoka.
- 1888 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., ser. 8, tome XII, p. 319 ff (Edicts 1-XI), p. 511 ff (Edict XII) and pls 4-111 (facsimiles of Edicts 1-XII).
 - 1889 Text and translation, Bühler, Zeits, d. Deutsch. Morg.
 - Gess., Bd. XLIII, p. 273 ff (Edicts I-XII). 1909 Text and translation (reprint from ZDMG), Buhler.
 - Beit. Zur. Erklärung d. Asoka-Inschriften, p. 201 ff. Rock Edicts I-XII of Asoka.
- Mänsehrä (now Indian Museum, Calcutta, no. 5558) inscription.
 - Fragment. Not read.
- Märguz (Swäbi, Dist. Peshäwar) marble slab inscription.⁴
 1914 Wasi-ud-Din, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1913 14, p. 2.
 - Fragment, Excavation of a well (kno) by Sahaya (3),....
- 42 Mathura (United Provinces, now British Museum) Lion-Capital inscription.
 - 1890 Cunningham, Coins of the Sakas, Num. Chron., Vol. X. (ser. 111), p. 123.
 - 1891 Cunningham, Academy, 1891, April 28, p. 397.
 - 1894 Text and translation, Bhagwanlal Indraji (ed. Bühler), Jour. Roy. As. Soc., N.S. Vol. XXVI, p. 525.
 - 1894 Bhagwanlal Indraji (ed. Rapson), Jour. Roy. As. Soc., N.S Vol. XXVI, p. 542.
 - 1904 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1904, p. 703.
 - 1905 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1905, p. 154.
 - 1906 F. W. Thomas, Jour. As. Roy. Soc., 1906, p. 212.
 - 1906 Smith, Zeits, d. Deutsch. Morg. Gess., Bd. LX, p. 51.
 - 1907 Text and translation, F. W. Thomas, Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 135 and pls.
 - 1907 Fleet, Jour. Roy As. Soc., 1907, p. 1013. [404 ff.
 - 1907 Smith, Zeits, d. Deutsch, Morg. Gess., Bd. LX1, p.
 - 1907 Barth, Compt. Rend. Sean. Acad. Inserv. Bell. Lett., p. 384.
 - 1908 Ditto (English translation), Tamson, Ind. Ant., 1908, p. 245.

In site at Mänsehrä. The place is situated on the right bank of an affluent of the Siran, north of Abbottabad, and on the main road from Taxila to the Käshmir border. (Imp. Gaz., Vol. XVII., p. 203). The tracriptions are near the base of a hill named Bareri.

From a mound on the Indus, now with a Muhammadan goldsmith at Marguz. Read: (L. 1)....[10-4] 1-1 1 kno Saha[sa] (L. 2) darons. There is a photo-negative in the Archeological Survey office at Poshawar.

1913 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 1001 and n. 3, and p. 1009.

1913 Barnett, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 945.

1913 Lüders, Sitz. Kön. Ak. d. Wiss., 1913, pp. 415-121

1914 Rapson, Ancient India, p. 158 and pl. IV opposite p. 142 and pl. V. B opposite p. 150. 1914 Marshall, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 985.

1916 Text and translation, Konow, Sitz. Ron. Ak. d. Wiss.,

1916, p. 796.

(A) Enshrinement for the eternal (saspan).... of a corporeal relie (sarira) of the lord (bhakravata) Sākvamuni (Sakamuni) Budha (Buddha) in a Stupa (nisima), and gift of the Stupa (thuva) and a Samghatama (Sagharama) to the Sarvastivadin (Survastivata) seat by the chief queen (agra-mahesi) of the Mahaksatrapa (Mahachatrava) mother of the Crown-prince (yavaraja) Rajula, Kharnosta, Nadasi-Akasa (by name), together with her mother (mata) Abuhola, her paternal grandmother (pitramahi) Pispasi, her brother Hayuara, daughter (dhitra) Hana, her household (atraira) and following of Horakas (horaka-parivara). For the acceptance (pari graha) of the Samgha of Four Quarters (sagha catudisa) of the Sarvastivadin (Sarvastivata) sect.

(B) The Ksatrapa (Chatrava) Sudasa, son of the Mahāksatrapa (Mahachatrava) Rajula (Vajula).

(C) Kalui, a younger brother (acaraja) of .. .

(D) Naüluda.

(E) The Crown-prince (yummya) Kharaosta, Khalamasa, the Kumāra and Maja, the youngest (kanitha)

(E') Kamuia. (E") Illegible.

(F) Budhila, a monk (bhikhu) from Nagara (Nakrara), who is a Sarvāstivādin (Sarvastivala). Cf. no. 42 (N). (G) The Mahākṣatrapa (Mahachatrava) Kusulas Padika and

the Ksatrapa (Chatrava) Mevaki Mivika.

J(3) For the acceptance (parigraha) of the Sarvāstivādin (Sarvastivata) sect.

(M) The Kşatrapa (Chatrava) Sudisa.

(I) Illegible. The Skandhavara (kadhavara.)

J (1 & 2) Worn out and partly illegible. A Stupa (nisima) is made (karita) and given away (nigatita).

(J') Khalasamusa.

(K & L) The elevation (ulaa) of the preceptor (ayaria) Buddhadeva (Budhateva), Ayimisa.

(H) The 'Cave-monastery' (Guha-vihura).

(H') 'pious gift' (dhama-dana).

(N) The Sarvastivadin (Sarvastivata) preceptor (ayaria)

Budhila, a monk (bhikhu) from Nagara (Nakrara). The Mahāsāmghika (Mahasamghia) sect.

(O) Honour (puya) to 'All Buddhas (Budha)', Dharma (Dhama) and Samgha (Sagha).

(P) Honour (puya) to the whole (sarva) Sakra-sthana (Sakrasthana), i.e., 'the place of Indra,' s

(Q) The Ksatrapa (Chatrava) Khardaa

(R) Rachila (3), a Kronina (1)

43. Muchāi (Dist. Peshāwar, now Lahore Museum, no. I. 46) inscription of the year 81.

1908 Text and translation, Banerji, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXXVII.

p. 64 and pl. Il.

1909 Correction, Laders, Jour. Roy, As. Soc., 1909. p. 664, n. 2

Date: L. 1 .- Vase chasitimae 20-20-20-20 1.

A well (kua) by Sahayara (and) Vasisuga (or by Sahayara from Vasišuka).

44. Naugram' (Khudukhels Territory, N.W.F., now Lahore Museum, no. I, 154).

1906 Vogel, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903-4, p. 250, n. 2.

Fragment. (Gift) for the bestowal of good health (aroga-dachina) of

Nowshern (Dist. Peshawar) inscription on the pedestal of a Buddha image. "

1913 Wasi-ud-din, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1912-13, p. iii. Not read.

Pājā (Dist. Peshāwar, now Lahore Museum, no. I, 47) inscription of the year 111.

1908 Text and translation, Banerji, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXXVII. p. 64 and pl. II.

similar expression in the Ara inscription (see no. I above).

Found on a small mound in a field about } mile from the village of Pājā.

The meaning of H. 3-4 is very doubtful,

In no. 42(O), which is inscribed just above no. 42(P), 'honour' (pājā) is shown to the 'Tri-raina—Buddha, Dharma and Sangha, and in the latter, to the place of Sakra, (f.e., where the gods dwell), which means honour to all the gods. Thus if we take nos O and P togather a rational interpretation may be obtained. The reading Sakra is admittedly clear; to restore it as Saka, unless we are specially justified, is quite arbitrary. Sakkaphāna is well known from Buddhist literature. See e.g., Jātaka Test, Vol. IV., p. 242. The passage has been, however, generally taken to mean Saka-shāna or Seistan.

It was 'cound lying in a Hujra', i.e., 'a cell for religious purposes.'

It is 22 miles to the east of Mardān and 16 miles to the north of Ohind.—Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V. p. 55.

The words la I towards the end of the inscription remind one of a similar expression in the Ara inscription (see no. I above).

Its present whereabouts are not known it was originally with a regiment stationed at Nowahera (N.W.Ry.). Frontier Circle photo

Date: L. 1.—Sainvatsaraye ekadasa-[sa]ti-maye 1-100 10-1 Sravanasa masasa di(va)se pacadake 10-1-1.

A well (kua) is excavated by Samghamitra (Samga-

mitra), son of Anamida (Anamida).

Pānitār ! (Dist. Peshāwar, now lost) inscription of the vear 122.

1854 Cunningham, Jour. As Soc Beng., Vol. XXIII.

p. 705 and pl. opposite p. 705, fig. 4.

1863 Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V. p. 61 and pl. XVI, no. 4.

1903 Smith, Jour. Roy As. Soc., 1903, p. 41.

1914 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 372, pl. opposite p. 378, and p. 1002.

1914 Stael-Holstein, Jour Roy, As. Soc., 1914, p. 758.

1916 Text and translation, Konow, Sitz. Kön. Ak. d. Wiss., 1916, p. 802.

1917 Text and translation, Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV. p. 134.

Date: L. 1 .- Sain 1-100 20-1-1 Sravanasa masasa di pradhame I maharayasa Gusanasa raja[mi]

Gift (dana) of money (tamka) at the temple of Siva (Siva-thala) constructed (karavida) by Moika, son of Urumuja, to the east (praca) of Kasua.

Pathyar (Dist. Kangra, Punjab) rock inscription. 1902 Text and translation, Vogel, Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 116 and pl.

The tank (pukarini) of Rathitara (Rathidara) Vavula. Peshäwar Museum inscription, * no. 1.

Fragment; 2 lines, cursively written. Not read. 50.

Peshawar Museum inscription, 5 no. 3. Fragment : 2 letters only.

51. Peshawar Museum inscription, no 7.

Fragment: 2 lines of which there remain 3 letters only.

52 Peshawar Museum inscription, 7 no. 4.

Fragment. Establishes (protithavedi).....a gift (danamukha)....'

53. Peshawar Museum inscription, 5 no. 5.

Fragment. 'Caused to be made (karavida)

From Salimpur, near Panjtar.

There is also a Brahmi version of the inscription on the same

rock. See Lüders. List of Brühmi Insers., no. 9.
3 Actual provenance unknown. It comes from the Khudu Khel Territory.

Provenance unknown Provenance unknown.

Provenance unknown,

The last portion of the text is not very clear; no sure interpretation is therefore possible.

[?] Actual provenance unknown. It comes from the Khadu Khel Territory.

54. Peshawar Museum inscription, no. 20, of the year 168. 1917 Alyar, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1916-17, p. 6. Date : L. 1 .- Sain 1-100 20-20-20 4-4 Jetha-mase divase paincadas(e).

> A well (kua) is exexuated (khanavida) within a Vihāra, (vihara) being a gift (danamukha) of Agasahaya, the father-in-law (Sasura) of Traps (Trava)

Peshawar Museum inscription, no. 21.4

1917 Aiyar, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front, Circ., 1916-17, p. 6.

Damaged. A well is excavated (khanavida) by Vasudeya, son of Imdradeva (Itradeva) and .. of Ksemadeva (Khemadeva), an inhabitant (vasthava) of 53. Peshāwar Museum inscription on a Gandhāra sculpture

(no. 347) representing Buddha in school

1910 Spooner, Handbook to the Sculptures in the Peshawar Museum, p. 0.3

Five letters on the writing-board in the hands of

Gautama

Saddo * (Swat, N.W.F. Province) rock inscription.

1875 Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, p. 62. Not fully read. Five letters read by Cunningham as: musa cetra di (vase), show that it was a dated inscrip-

Shāhbāzgarhi (Dist. Peshāwar) Rock edicts of Asoka.

1836 Court, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. V. p. 481

1845 Masson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., O.S., Vol. VIII, p. 293 and pls. 1-2; and pl. (Ediet VII) facing p. 302.

1845 Text of Edict VII, E. Norris, Jour, Roy. As. Soc.,

O.S., Vol. VIII. p. 306. 1845 Text of Edict VII, H. H. Wilson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., O.S., Vol. VIII, p. 308.

1875 Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, p. 9.

1877 Cunningham, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. 1, p. 8 ff.; and text and translation, p. 65 ff.

Provenance unknown. Labelled, " Presented by Sir Aurel Stein. Evidently it contained a date in line I, the remnants of which are

marara di ita chunammi.

Provenance unknown, probably somewhere in Peshawar district. The stone was found by me along with no. 21, in the store room on the upper storey of the Peshawar Musoum, with a label, "Presented by Sir Anrel Stein on 47-16."

³ Spooner describes the sculpture, but does not mention the letters. Cf. a similar piece in the Lahore Museum (above, no. 28). Probable

reading: parana [hi]da, i.e., 'good of others'.

4 It is a village situated on the eastern bank of the Panjkora river in Swat.— Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V. p. 62.

6 In situ at Shahbasgarhi which is 5 miles to the east of Mardan. The inscriptions are at the foot of a hillock half a mile south-east of the village. Soo Ann Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1915 16, p. 36.

1881 Text (Ediot I), Bhagwanlal Indrafi, Ind. Ant., Vol. X, p. 107.

1883 Text (Edict VIII), Bhagwanial Indraji, Jour. Bo. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XV, p. 284 ff.

1888 Text and translation (Edict XII), Bühler, Ep. Ind., Vol. I, p. 16 and pl. (Edict XII).

1889 Text and translation, Bühler, Zeits. d. Deutsch. Morg. Gess., Bd. XLIII, p. 128 and pl. (Edict VII).

1892 Text and translation, Senart, Ind. Ant., Vol. 1893 Language, Johansson, Actes du Huitieme Congress Int. Orient. (1889), Part III, Section II, pp. 118-190.

1904 Language, Grierson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1904, p. 725 1909 Text and translation (reprint from ZDMG.), Bühler, Beit, zur Erk. Asoka-Inschriften, p. 152 ff.

1913 Correction, Hultzsch. Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 653.

Rock-ediets I-XIV of Asoka.

Shāh-ji-ki-dheri (near Peshāwar City) Stūpa inscriptions (now Peshawar Museum, nos, 484-493) on glazed bricks.1 Ten fragments containing many letters. mentions the name ' Budhasena'.

Shāh-ji-ki-dheri 1 (now Peshāwar Museum, no. 452)

bronze casket inscriptions of the time of Kaniska.

1908-9 Spooner, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1908-9. p. 19.

1909 Marshall, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1909, p. 1058 and pl. II. 1909 Foucher, Jour. As., sér. 10, tome XIV, p. 198 and p. 371.

1911 Smith, History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon, p. 358 and pl. LXXV, figs. A and B.

1912 Sphoner, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1908-9, p. 51.

1914 Text and translation, Spooner, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv.

1909-10, p. 135 and pls. L11-L111.

Pious gift (deya-dharma) for the acceptance (parigraha) of the preceptors (acarya) of the Sarvāstivādin (Sarvastivadi) sect, in the Kaniska Vihara (vihara) and Mahasena Samghārāma (Mahasena samgharama). The servant (dasa) Agisala, Superintendent of works (navakarmi).

Shākārdārrā (near Cambellpur, Punjab, now Lahore

Museum, no. I, 142) inscription of the year 40.

Excavated in 1998-9.

Greek 'Agesilson' · Found in an old well at Shakardarra, eight miles to the south of

Attook.

This is the site where once the famous Kaniska Cartya stood. The mound concealing its ruins was correctly identified by M. Foucher (Notes on the Anc. Geogr. of Gandhara, p. 10), and later on most successfully excavated by the Archeological Department in 1908-9. The in scriptions on the casket are as follows:-(a) on the lid; (b) in the band decorating the lower edge of the lid : (c) in the second band between the heads of the figures; and (d) between the feet of the figures.

1898 Text and translation, Bühler, Anz. Kais, Ak. d. Wiss., Phil. Hist. Cl., Wien, Vol XXXV, p. 16 and pl (p. 15).

1898 Rhys Davids, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1898, p. 461.

1908 Text and translation, Banerji, Ind. Ant., XXXVII, p. 66 and pl.

1916 Text and translation, Konow, Sitz. Kon. Preuss. Ak.

d. Wiss., 1916, p. 795, n. 1

1922 Text and translation, N. G. Majumdar, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., N.S. Vol. XVIII, p. 61 and pl.

Date: Ll. 1-2.—Sam 20-20 Pothavadusa masasa divas(e) visami di 20.

A well (kova) is excavated (khadaa) by Tronivadra, in the town (nikama) of

Siddapur (Mysore) colophon of Asoka's Minor edicts.2 1893 Bühler, Wien. Zeitsch, Kund. Morg., Vol. VII. p. 32. 1894-95 Text and translation, Bühler, Ep. Ind., Vol. 111. pp. 140, 141, and pls. opposite p. 140 and p. 138.

Written by the scribe (lipikara) Pada'.

Skārrā Pheri s (near Chārsadda, Dist. Peshāwar, now Labore Museum, no. 1625) Haritt image inscription of the year 179

1903 Text and translation, Stratton, Jour. Am. Or. Soc.

Vol. XXIV, part 1, p. 4 and figs. 1-2.

1904 Vogel, Ann. Prog. Rep., Panjab and U.P. Circle. 1903-4, pp. 50-53.

1904 Text and translation, Boyer, Bull, Ec. Fran. Ex. Or., Vol IV. p. 680.

1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Ann Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903 4, p. 255 and pl. LXX, no. 9

1907 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1907, p. 184.

1912 Fleet (quoted by Kennedy), Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1912, p. 686, n. 1.

1913 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 985 and n. 1, and p. 986 and n. 2.

1913 F.W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 1034, n. 6.

1917 Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 136, no. 12 1920 Banerji, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1920, p. 203.

1922 Foucher, L'Art Greco-Bouddhique du Gandhara, Vol. II. part II, pp. 490, 572.

1924 Konow. Acta Orientalia, Vol. 111, p. 70, n. 2.

Date: L. 1.-Vasa ekanakiti katimae Asadasa masasa di 10. Gift (dana), so that the unpreventable (dusamya) Small-

The place is 84 miles to the north of Charsadda.

Konow reads Tronivada. But there is a clear indication of subscript r at the foot of the last letter.

It occurs at the end of an edict of Aloka which is in Brahmi

^{*} Cf. ekadaśa-śatimaye (i.e. 100 + 11) in the Pājā in-cription and (ti-sati-mae (f.e. 100 + 3) in the Takht i Bāhi inscription. I agree with Stratton

pox (masura) may be prevented (samayeta), among

children (tanayesu).

64. Suc Vihur (near Bahäwälpur, North Sind, now Bengal Asiatic Society's) copper-plate of the year 11 of Kaniska. 1870 Text and translation, Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc.,

N.S., Vol. IV, p. 477.

1870 Text and translation, Bayley, Jour. As Soc. Beng. Vol. XXXIX, p. 65 and pl.

1881 Text and translation, Hærnle, Ind. Ant., Vol. X, p. 324 and pl.

1881 Translation, Hornle, Proc. As. Soc. Beng. for 1881, p. 139.

1882 Text and translation, Bhagwaniai Indraji, Ind. Ant., Vol. XI, p. 128

1896 Correction. Bühler, Ind. Pal. (Eng. Trans.), p. 28.

1902 Correction, R. Franke, Pali und Sunskrit, p. 97.

1908 Banerji, Ind. Ant., Vol. XXXVII, pp. 47, 55.

1917 Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 136, no. 13.

1920 Banerji, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1920, pp. 203, 205.

1922 Text and translation, N. G. Majumdar Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes. Orientalia, Part 1, p. 459, plate and Table of Aksaras.

Dato: L. 1.—Maharajasya Rajatirajasya Devaputrasya Kunizkasya samvacchare* ekadase sam 10-1. Daisikasya

masasa divase athavise di 20-4-4.

The mistress of monastery (vihara-svamini) Balanamdi, a female lay disciple (upasika), erects (aropayati) a relic-pillar (yathi) of the Preacher of the Law (dhammakathi), monk (bhichu) Nagadatta (Nagadata), a disciple (sisya) of the preceptor (acarya) Damatrata (Damatrata) and disciple's disciple (prasisya) of the preceptor (acarya) Bhava, at a place called Damana. And the mother of Balajaya, a female householder

analogy of other records.

1 The author was unaware of and hence could not utilise, the edition of Hernle.

and Banerji in reading the date as 170 and not as 300 (cknow-cadusati-ma-) as proposed by Fleet (Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1912 p. 086, n. 1 and Konow (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 138, no. 12) Even if the reading sudustati (catubsati) he accepted it will mean 100+4 and not 400 on the analogy of other records.

^{*} Elsewhere (Sie Asutash Silver Jubilee Fols.—Orient — part I. pp. 467-479) I have shown why it should be read as substactional and not as substactional substaction and so on. The ligature sch has been missed by scholars, such as Franke, Liders and Kunow, and Hornle's defective lithograph (copied by Bühler in his Tafel I) is to blame. The right hand portion of the ligature is a regular e, its cross has does not meet the left hand upright and further has a wavy log hanging down. The reading of as one of the component parts of the ligature is therefore impossible. The wavy log is the lower portion of c. Under the circumstances of would be the only probable reading.

(kutubini), offers worship (puja) in connection with the erection of the pillar (yathi-pratithanaka).

 Swat Valley | (N.W.F. Province, now Lahore Museum, no. L. 4) relic casket inscription of Theodoros.

1914 Text and translation, F.W. Thomas, Fest E. Windisch. p. 362 and pl.

1915 Vogel, Jour. Panjab Hist. Soc., Vol. 111, no. 2, p. 151, 1916 F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1916, p. 280.

A corporeal relic (karira) of the Lord (bhagavala) Sakyamuni (Sakamuni), i.e., the Buddha is established, by Theadora 2 (Theodoros), a Meridarch (meridarkha). 2

 Takht-i-Bāhi * (Dist. Peshāwar, now Lahore Museum. no I, 1) inscription of the reign of Gondophares, of the year 103.

1871 Dowson, Trübner's Literary Record, June, 1871 (see also Jour. Hoy. Ar. Soc., 1875, p. 376).

1871 Cunningham, Trübner's Literary Record.

1873 Cunningham, Ind. Ant., Vol. 11, p. 242 (extract from Trübner's Lit. Rec.).

1875 Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1875, p. 376 and pl. 1875 Text and translation, Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, p. 58 and pl. XVI, fig. 3.

1877 E. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1877, pp. 9-10, n.

1877 Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1877, p. 144.6

1879 Von Sallet, Die Nachfolger Alex. d. Gross., p. 51 and

1890 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., sér. 8, tome XV, p. 144 and pl.

1003 Smith, Jour Roy As. Soc., 1903, p. 40.

1904 Text and translation, Boyér, Jour. As., séc. 10, tome 111, p. 458.

I The actual findspot is not recorded.

2 Thomas reads Theildora (Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1916, p. 281) which is of correct.

2 Cf. below no. 70.

Float, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1905, p. 228. It is a station on the Novahera-Dargai branch of the North Western Bailway. The hill Taght i-Bahf is 9 miles N.-W of Mardan.

Cunningham inadvertently mentions its find spot as Shahbazgarhi. This statement does not occur in his later publications (e.g. A.S.R., Vol. V). Cf. however Konow, who expresses his doubts about Takhti-Bahi being the real find-spot of the inscription (dota Orientalia, Vol. III, p. 59, n. 3). In all his later publications (e.g. Num. Chron., 1890, p. 118) Cunningham definitely states that the stone came from Takhti-Bahi where it was discovered by Dr. Leitner (foc. nit, p. 58). See also Dowson's article in Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1875, p. 376, where he says that a rubbing of the inscription 'was brought from Takhti-Bahi by Dr. Leitner.' There seem to be therefore no real grounds for thinking that the stone did not come from Takhti-Bahi.

Accompanied by a reproduction of the date-portion contained

in L. L.

1905 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1905, p. 229.

1906 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 70d. 1907 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1907, p. 1039.

1913 F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913 p. 636, n. 3.

 1913 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 1002.
 1916 Konow. Sitz. Kön Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., 1916, p. 800. 1922 N. G. Majumdar, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Pols., Vol. III, Or., part 1, p. 468, n. 39.

1924 Konow, Acta Orientalia, Vol. 111, p. 53 & n. 1,

pp. 59-61, 63, 69.

Date: Ll. 13-Maharayasa Gudufarasa vasa 20 4-1-1 Sambatka(ra)-[ti]satimae 1-100 1-1-1 Vešakhasa masasa divase athama (?)

A pious gift (sadha-dana) in honour (puya) of prince (erjhuna) Kapa (Kadphises) | Mentions the names of

monk (samana) Belasami and Miraboyana

Takht-i-Bahi (now Peshawar Museum, no. 444) inscription a piece of black pottery.

1911 Hargreaves, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv. Front. Circ., 1910.

11, p. 3

Fragment. In the Sanigha of Four Quarters (sampha

catudisay

AS. Taxila (now Taxila Museum, no. 14) copper ladle inscription.3

1922 Marshall, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1919-20, part I, p. 20 and pl VIII, 6.

1924 Text and translation, N. G. Majumdar, Jour As Soc.

Beng., Vol. XIX. p. 347, n. 1. Gift (danamukha) of Isparaka (Isvarka) to the Community of Four Quarters (saingha catudisa), at the Northern Grove (utara-rama) at Tachasila, for the acceptance (parigraha) of the Kāśyapīya sect (Kaśavia). Cf above no. 2.

Taxila (now London Royal Asiatic Society's) copper-

plate of Patika, of the year 78.

1862 E. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, p 108.

1862 E. Thomas, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXI, p. 532 and pl

1863 Text and translation, Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 139, 172.

The portion following the date, beginning with i. 3, has not been properly read and is of doubtful import. The important reading rejuma Kapusa puyee a due to Professor Konow. Kapa is identifiable with Kujula Kadphises.

The rules of the ancient city of Taksalila lie within the jurisdiction of Rawalpindi and Hazara dista., near the Taxila Ry. Station.

From Mahal near Sirkap

Probably from the site Sirsuk; but of Marshall's remarks on the find spot in his Guide to Taxila (1018), p. 07, n. 1.

1863 Mitra, Jour. As. Sec. Beng., Vol. XXXIII, p. 151.

1863 Dowson, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXII, p. 421 and Jour. Roy As. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 221.

1864 Cunningham, Jour. As Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXIII.

p. 35.

1871 Conningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. 11, p. 134, n. 1.
1875 Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, p. 67 and pl. 16, no. 3.

1894 Text and translation, Bhagwanlai Indraji (ed. Rap-

son), Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1894, p. 551.

1895 Test and translation, Bühler, Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 54 and pl.

1909 Correction, Lüders. Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1909, p. 664.
1913 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 1001 and n. 3.

1914 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 995.1914 Marshall, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 984.

1916 Konow, Sitz. Kön Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., p. 794, n. 1.
1922 Correction, N. G. Majumdar, Jone, As. Soc. Beng., N.S.,
Vol. XVIII, p. 65.

1924 Konow, Acta Orientalia, Vol. III, p. 58.

Date: L. 1.—[samvaiša]raye athasatatimae 20-20-20-10 4-4 maharayasa mahaintasa [Mo]gaza Pa[nemasa]-

masasa divase pameame 1-1.

A corporeal relie (sarira) of the lord (bhagasada) Sākyamuni (Sakamuni), which was formerly unestablished (a-pratithavita) is now established, and a Samghārāma (samghārāma) is erected at a place called Chema (Kṣema) to the north-east (utarena pracu) of the city (nagara) of Taxila (Takhašila) Patika, son of Liaka Kusulaa, the Chatrapa of Chahara and Cuksa, under the great king (maharaya), the great Moga (mahamta). Bohinimitra (Bohinimitra), the Superintendent (nagakarmika) of the monastery (vihara); the great gift-lord (mahadana-pati) Patika, the Crown-Prince (yovaraa). Patika with the Satrap (sa-chatrapa) Liaka' (endorsed on the reverse side of the Plate).

0. Taxila (now Bengal Asiatic Society's) copper-plate of a

Meridarch.

1855 Text and translation, Mitra, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXIV, p. 328 and pl. XV, no. 3.

1871 Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. 11, p. 124 and pl. LIX.

I Cunningham (Jour. Roy. ds. Soc., 1863, p. 147) and Stoin (Ind. Ast., 1896, p. 174; have identified Culsa with modern Chack. The former identifies Chahara with modern Hazara. But of Funningham. Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. XIV, p. 8 and Notes on Anc. Geogr. Gandhara, p. 38 and n. 4.

From the village of Jhaoli.

1908 Text and translation, H. P. Sastri, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., N.S., Vol. IV, p. 363 and pl.

1910 Banerji, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., N.S. Vol. VI, p. 486. no. 3. p. 279.

1916 Correction, F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1916,

1917 Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 137, no. 23.

Fragment. A Stupa (thuva) is established (pratisthavita), by a certain Meridarch (meriakha).

Taxila (now lost) gold-plate inscription.

1861 Westropp, Proc. As Soc. Beng., for 1861, p. 413.

1862 Mitra. Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXI, p. 175. 1862 Bayley, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXI, p. 184.1865 Pearse, Proc. As. Soc. Beng. for 1865, p. 111.

1871 Text and translation, Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep.. Vol. II. p. 130.

1916 Text and translation, F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As.

Soc., 1916, p. 282 and pl.

Corporeal relic (dhato) of the Lord (bhagavata), i.e., the Buddha, is enshrined (prethavatiya) by Atiyoha, sister (sasi) of Looda, at Sira.

Taxila (now Taxila Museum, no. Ch G. 5) silver scroll inscription of the reign of Khusana, of the year 136.

1914 Text and translation, Marshall, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 973.

1914 F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914. p. 987.

1914 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 992

1915 F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc, 1915, p. 155.

1915 Fleet, Jour Roy. As. Soc., 1915, p. 314.

1916 Text and translation, Marshall, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1912-13, p. 18 and pl. XI, a.

1916 Woolner, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1916, p. 570. 1916 Boyer, Jour. As., sér. 11, tome V, p. 281.

1916 D. R. Bhandarkar, Ind. Ant., 1916. p. 120.

1916 Konow, Sitz. Kön. Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., 1916, p. 803. 1920 Text and translation, Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 284 and pl.

1921 Chanda, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1921, p. 319.

1922 Deb, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1922, p. 37. 1924 Konow, Acta Orientalia, Vol. 111, p. 75.

Date: L. 1.—Sa 1-100 20 10 4 1-1 ayasa 3 Asadasa masasa divase 10 4-1.

¹ This is a Greek official title which occurs also in no. 65—see Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1916, p. 281. The copper-plate does not contain a date as was formerly supposed by Cunningham (and even of late by Konow).

² According to Thomas she was the 'daughter' of a hamsi mother, and hamsa father (matu hasisa pitu hasase). It is very doubtful whether this is acceptable

³ According to Marshall 'ayasa' means 'of Azes'. So that the

Taxila (now Taxila Museum, no. Ch. 284) inscription. 1916 Text and translation, Marshall, Ann Rep. Arch. Surv.

1912-13, p. 17 and pl. XIV, b.3

Fragment. Mentions the name 'Imdra'.....
Taxila' (now Taxila Museum, no. Ch. C. 60 b) inscription on a broken frieze (or pedestal !)

1916 Text and translation, Marshall, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1912-13, p. 17 and pl. XIV, c.

Fragment, Mentions the name 'Sena' 75. Taxila' (now Taxila Museum, no. Ch. 593) inscription on a broken frieze.

1916 Text and translation, Marshall, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv.,

1912-13, p. 17, and pl. XIV, f.

Two fragments. Some meritorious work 'for the veneration (puya) of and bestowal of perfect health (aroga-dackina) upon himself, together with his own kinsmen (nati) friends and blood-relations (lohida) and of Hodrea.....

Taxila 8 (now Taxila Museum, no. Ch. 1128) inscription

on a stone lamp.

1916 Text and translation, Marshall, Ann. Rep Arch Sure., 1912-13, p. 17 and pl. XIV, d.7

Fragment. Gift (danamukha) at the Chief Monastery (aga-dhama-raia) at Taxila (Tachaila) by

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image."

year 136 refers to an era of Azes. This view has not, however, been generally accepted, and other interpretations, e.g., appradys (i.e. 'first')

nave been proposed.

1 King Kusana is mentioned also in the Panjthr inscription (no. 47). He is identifiable will, one of the Kadphisea kings. Sir John Marshall and Sten Konow identify him with Kajula Kadphisea, whereas according to Rapson he is the same as Virna Kadphisea. (Combridge History of India, Vol. 1, p. 582). See new Konow, Act. Or., Vol. III, p. 64th.

4 From Chir Tope (Dharmarajikā-stāpa).

2 On p. 17, 'pl. XIV, d' is wrong for 'pl. XIV, b.'

4 From Chir Tope (Dharmarajikā-stāpa). have been proposed

· From Chir Topo (Dharmarajika srapo).

From Chir Tope (Dharmarājikā stāpa).

From Chir Tope (Dharmarājikā stāpa).

On p. 17, the reference to 'pl. XIV. o' is wrong for 'pl. XIV, d.'

This and the following twelve inscriptions are in situ on the Jaulian Mound (District Hazara). They are incleed on the pedestals of stucco figures.

" At the Main Stupe; northern side; to the left of the Main

State-case.

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no. 7, p. 6 and pl. XI, a

Fragment. (Gift) of Dharmarati (Dhamarati) (and)

Buddhamitra (Budhamitra).1

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.2

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no. 7, p. 9 and pl. XI, b 8 (right-hand portion).

(Gi/t) of Sanighamitra (Saghamitra).

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no. 7, p. 9, and pl. XI,b (left-hand portion).

Gift (danamukha) of the monk (bhichu) Buddhadeva

(Budhadeva).

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.5

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind , no. 7, p. 9 and pl. XI, c.

(Gi/t) of Sramanamitra (Samanamitra).

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Ind., no. 7, p. 9 and pl. XI, d. Surv.

Gift (danamukha) of the monk (bhichu) Buddharaksita

(Budharachita).

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image?

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind..

no. 7, p. 9 and pl. XI, e

Gift (danamukha) of Dhanamitra (Dhanamitra), the monk (bhichu) from Nagara. For Nagara cf. nos. 42(F) and 42(N).

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind. no. 7. p. 9 and pl. f.

Fragment. (Gift of) Dhanu.....

Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image."

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no 7, p. 9 and pl. XI, g.

² At Stūpa Alb, E. face at Jaulian.

Read: Dhamaratisa Budhami[tra] (Sa).....

³ Sir John Marshall takes nos. 78 and 79 as one single record. But inscription no. 78 occurs below one image and inscription no. 79 below another. Between these two images there is a third one which bears no label at all on the pedestal. Again, not only there is a large blank space left between the two portions of the inscription, but also one is in much bolder characters than the other. I therefore treat them as two different records.

At Stūpa A¹⁵, Eastern face at Jaulian.
 At Stūpa A¹⁵, Western face at Jaulian.
 At Stūpa A¹⁵, Southern face at Jaulian.

⁷ At Stupa A16, Southern face at Jaulian.

At Stūpa A¹⁵, Northern face at Jaulian.
At Stūpa A¹⁵, Northern face at Jaulian.

Gift (danamukha) of Rāhula, (Rahula) the monk (bhichu) from Vanāyu (Vanaca).

85. Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no. 7, p. 10 and pl. XI, h. Fragment. Gift of

6. Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.2

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no. 7, p. 10 and pl. XI. i.

Fragment. The Buddha Kasyapa (Kasaya).

 Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.*
 1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no. 7, p. 10 and pl. XI, j.

Fragment Gift of

88. Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv., Ind., no. 7, p. 10 and pl. XI, k.

The Buddha (Tathagata) Kāšyapa (Kašava). Taxila inscription on the pedestal of an image.

1921 Text and translation, Marshall, Mem. Arch. Surv. Ind., no. 7, p. 10 and pl. XI, 1.

Gift (dana..). The Buddha (Tathagata) Śākyamuni (Śakamuni), the Conqueror (Jinacša). Cf. no. 94.

90. Taxila (now Lahore Museum) vase inscription.

1863 Text and translation, Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 24 and pl. III, fig. 2, and Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXII, p. 428.

1863 Text and translation, Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXII, p. 151, and correction, p. 172.

1871 Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. II, p. 125 and pl, LIX.

1906 F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 453.

1906 Text and translation, Vogel, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 550.

1906 Fleet, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 711.
1906 Rouse, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 992.

1906 Grierson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 993.

¹ Probably same as 'Vanāyu' (well-known from Sanskrit literature (Sanskrit Wörterbuch, sub. voc.). Mr Pargiter identifies it with Bannu district (Mūrkandeys Purūnu, Eng. trans., p. 372, (m.). Commonly, however, it is identified with Arabia (e.g., K. D. Nag, Theories Diplomatiques, Paris 1923, p. 135).

At Stupa D⁵, Eastern face at Jaulian

At Stupa D⁵, Southern face at Jaulian

At Stupa D⁵, Southern face at Jaulian

At Stupa D⁵, Western face at Jaulian

At Stupa D⁵, Western face at Jaulian

Actual findspot not recorded.

It bears no number. In the Lahors Museum it is deposited in a Table-case near the big 'Sikri Drum.'

1906 Smith, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 1008,

1905-6 Text and translation. Lüders, Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 296 and pls

A Stupa (thuva) is established (pratithavita) at Taxila (Takhasila) by the brothers, Sihila and Siharachita.

Tirath (Swat Valley, N.W.F.P.) Buddha's foot-print inscription on a rock.

1898 Text and translation, Bühler, Anz. Kais. Ak. d. Wiss., Wien, Phil.-Hist Cl., Vol. XXXV, p. 12 and pl. (p. 13).

1898 Rhys Davids, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1898, p. 460.

1922 Stein, Serindia, Vol I, p. 8 and n. 21.

"The feet (padani) of the Budhha (Bodha) Śākyamuni (Sakamuni)."

92. Und 1 (Dist. Peshāwar, now lost) inscription of the vear 61.

1854 Text and translation, Cunningham, Jour. As Soc. Beng., Vol. XXIII, p. 705 and pl. opposite p. 705, fig. 5. 1863 Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXIII,

p. 145, no. 4.

1863 Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, pl. X.

1864 Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng. Vol. XXXIII, p. 37. 1875 Text and translation, Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, p. 58 and pl. XVI, fig. 2.

1890 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As., sér. 8, tome XV, p. 130.

1909 Correction, Laders, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1909, p. 666.

1917 Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 137, no. 21. 1924 Konow, Acta Orientalia, Vol. III, p. 77.

Date: Sam 20-20-20-1 Cetrasa mahasa divasa athami di 1-1.

Records only the date. Wardak (near Kabul, now British Museum) vase inscription 2 of the reign of Huviska, of the year 51.

1841 Masson, Wilson's Ariana Antiqua, p. 117.

1858 E. Thomas, Prinsep's Essays on Ind. Ant., Vol. I, p. 161 and pl.

1861 Text and translation, Mitra, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXX, p. 337 and pl.

1861 Bayley, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXX, p. 347.

1863 Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXII, p. 144, no. 3.

1863 Mitra, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXII. p. 153.

1863 Dowson, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXII, p. 428. 1864 Cunningham, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXIII, p. 37.

¹ Same as Ohind, ancient Udabhānda, on the Indus, 15 miles above Attock.

From a tope in a place called Kohwāt, 30 miles W. of Kabul.

- 1890 Senart, Jour. As., ser. 8, tome XV, p. 121
- 1896 Senart, Jour. As., sér. 9, tome VII. p. 8.
- 1906 F. W. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1906, p. 214.
- 1909 Lüders, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1909, p. 661 and n. 8, and p. 665.
- 1912 Text and translation, Pargiter, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1912, p. 1060.
- 1913 Phonetics, Grierson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1913, p. 141.
 1911-12 Text and translation, Pargiter, Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 202 and pls.
- 1914 Phonetice, Pargiter, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., 1914, p. 126, and correction, p. 128.
- 1914 Text and translation, Senart, Jour. As, ser. 11 tome IV, p. 569.
- 1916 Text and translation, Konow, Sitz. Kon. Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., 1916, p. 807.
- 1919 Lüders, Sitz. Preuss, Ak. d. Wiss., 1919, p. 763, n. l. and pp. 765-66.
- 1919 Hultzsch, Zeits, d. Deutsch, Morg. Gess., Bd. LXXIII, 1922 N. G. Majumdar, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., N.S. Vol. XVIII, p. 64.
 - Date: L. 1—Sam 20—20—10 1 masya Arthumisiya sasthehi 10—4—1.

A corporeal relic (sarira) is enshrined, at the aforesaid time (gadiga), of the Lord (bhagavata) Śākyamuni (Śakyamuni) i.e., Buddha, in a Stūpa (thuva) within the Vagra Marega Vihāra (vihāra) at Khavata, by Vagra Marega, son of Kamaguli, for the pre-eminent lot tagrabhaga) of the Great King (Maharaja), king of kings (Rajatīraja) Huviska (Hoveska), of Vagra Marega himself, Mithyaga, Hasthuna Marega and the Avasatrīgas (1). The monastery (vihāra) for the acceptance (parīgraha) of the Ācāryas (acarya) of the Mahāsānighika (Mahasanighiga) School.

- Yākubi (Peshāwar Dist., now Peshāwar Museum, no. 280)
 pedestal inscription.
 - 1910 Spooner, Hand-book to the Sculptures in the Peshawar Museum, p. 50 and pl.
 - 1912 Text and translation, Spooner, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1908-9, p. 130 and pl. XLVII and fig. (p. 131).
 - Gift (danamukha) (of an image) of the Buddha (jinn-kumara) by Sādhakamitra (Sadhakamitra)....
- Zeda (near Und, Dist. Peshāwar, now Lahore Museum. no. I, 2) inscription of the reign of Kanişka, of the year 11 1863 Lowenthal, Jour. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XXXII, p. 5.

[!] Portions in 1. 3 have not yet been clearly interpreted.

F Cf. no. 80.

1875 Text and translation, Cunningham, Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, p. 57 and pl. XVI, 1.

1877 E. Thomas, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., N.S. Vol. IX, p. 9.

1890 Text and translation. Senart, Jour. As., sér. 8, tome XV, p. 136 and pl. 1, 3.

1904 Text and translation, Boyér, Jour. As, sér. 10, tome

III, p. 466.

1916 Konow, Sitz. Kön. Preuss. Ak. d. Wiss., 1916, p. 801.

1917 Konow, Ep. Ind. Vol. XIV, p. 136, no. 14. Date: L. 1.—Sam 10-1 Asadasa masasa di 20 Utaraphagune. L. 2.—Vemadasa marjhakusa † Kanispa (sku)sa rajami. Not yet clearly interpreted. A well (kua), (which is) a gift (danamukha) of Samghamitra (Saghamitra) is exeavated (khada).

Addenda

(i) Brass box lid inscription of the year 18.2

1862 Cunningham, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XXXI, p. 303.
1863 Dowson, Jour. Roy. As. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 232, pp. 254-255 and pl. IX, fig. 3.
1917 Konow, Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 136, no. 15.8

Date: Sam 10-1-4.

Nothing beyond the date has been read.4

(ii) Sāhri-Bahlol (Dist. Peshāwar) black pottery inscription.⁵ 1875 Cunningham. Arch. Surv. Rep., Vol. V, pp. 44, 63 and pl. XVI, no. 6.

1906 Correction, Lüders, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., 1903.4.

p. 291.

Fragment. "In the Samgha...."

(iii) Taja (Dist. Peshāwar) inscription.

1916 Aiyar, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1915-16, p. 36.

Not read.

(iv) Takht-i-Bāhi inscription on the back of a Buddha image.6 1911 Hargreaves, Ann. Rep. Arch. Surv., Front. Circ., 1910-11, p. 4.

'Of Horasada (?).'

6 Place of deposit not known.

I Vemada and marjhaka seem to be titles of Kaniska, the exact significance of which is not known.

² It is perhaps in the British Museum. Dowson describes it as one of the relics sent home by Mr. Masson.' (op. cit., p. 254). The findspot of the inscription is not recorded.

Konow's reference, 'pl. 1-3' is wrong for 'pl. IX, fig. 3.'

⁴ Konow's tentative reading of the name of Kaniska in this record is doubtful.

⁶ Place of deposit not known; possibly the object is lost.

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